

SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA) LTD.

DRAFT AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Board of Directors ("BOD") submits its report and the audited financial statements of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa), Ltd. ("SPBD") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of SPBD is to improve the quality of life of families living in poverty by providing unsecured credit, training, and on-going motivation and guidance to help them start, grow and maintain micro-businesses, build assets, as well as, finance home improvements and childhood education. Its corporate vision is to create a network of micro-enterprise development organizations in the South-Pacific and neighbouring regions to empower women through financial access and economic development to help lift themselves and their families permanently out of poverty and improve self-esteem.

SPBD also provides a comprehensive Financial Education program (FEP) to provide meaningful and practical financial education to all its clients. Currently more than 7,000 of our valued clients go through weekly financial education training. This training helps them to manage their economic life better.

## RESULTS

The results of operation for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in the income statement. SPBD made a pre-tax profit of WST \$713,412 for the year.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the BOD during the period and at the date of the report are:

Gregory F Casagrande, USA

Chairman

James Young , USA

Member

Minh Huy Lai, France

Member

## DIVIDEND

The Directors recommend that no dividend be paid on general stock.

#### OTHER DISCLOSURES

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Samoa. The address of its registered office is 1st Floor A1.3, NPF Plaza, Savalalo, Apia, Samoa. The postal address is PO Box 1614 and it is located at Apia, Samoa.

# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOD IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The BOD is responsible to ensure that the financial statements are properly drawn up, so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of SPBD as at 31 December 2016, and of the results of its operations for the period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the BOD is required to:

- i. Adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and them apply them consistently,
- ii. Maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- iii. Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that SPBD will continue operation in the foreseeable future;
- iv. Set overall policies for SPBD, ratify all decisions and actions by the management that have a material effect on the operation and performance of SPBD, and ensure they have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The BOD confirms that SPBD has complied with these requirements in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Gregory F. Casagrande

Chairman Date: 30/ March 201-



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# Independent Auditors Report To the members of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

We have audited the accompanying financial report of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd, which comprises the statement of balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, the income statement, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

## Directors' and Management's responsibility for the Financial Report

Directors and management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 138 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assumed responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

We confirm that we have no other relationship with the Company other than the audit of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of these books and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards:

- are in agreement with the books of account;
- ii. to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - a. give a fair and true view of the Company's balance sheet as at 31 December, 2016 and of its income statement, changes in equity, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date and

 give the information required by the Companies Act 2001 in the manner so required.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

**BDO SAMOA** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

Hanalei Betham

Partner

Apia

Dated

30 March 2017

# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

ASSETS	Notes	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Cash on Hand and at Bank	4	3,123,108	2,683,347
Loans Receivables	5	9,608,728	8,217,669
Other Receivables	6	80,684	351,209
Goodwill	7	979,183	979,183
Property and Equipment	8	656,990	304,199
TOTAL ASSETS		14,448,694	12,535,607
LIABILITIES			
Other Creditors and Accruals	9	125,643	76,622
Reserve for DBI	10	20,000	15,000
Reserve for SLI	10a	20,000	15,000
Member Savings Deposits	11	751,589	882,904
Borrowings	12	11,046,362	9,581,635
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,963,594	10,571,161
EQUITY & RESERVES			
Paid-in-Capital	13	303,972	303,972
Retained Earnings	14a	2,181,128	1,660,474
TOTAL EQUITY & RESERVES		2,485,100	1,964,446
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND R	ESERVES	14,448,694	12,535,607
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these firms in later			

# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	N.	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
Financial Income	Notes	WST (\$)	WST (\$
		2 250 504	
Interest Income From MF Loans		3,350,504	2,995,509
Insurance on Loans		394,779	367,576
Death Benefit Insurance		84,662	108,324
Spouse Life Insurance		47,365	67,206
Savings Fees		18,497	18,61
Interest on Bank accounts and Term Deposits	22	48,865	33,002
Loan Recoveries	22	8,502	4,14
Development Fees	23a	447,792	404,79
Miscellaneous Income		9,646	15,62
Financial Income Sub-Total	_	4,410,612	4,014,801
Financial Expenditures			
Interest Expense		528,129	18,987
Interest on overdraft Facilities		295,104	580,50
Foreign Exchange Loss		(19,179)	152,26
Financial Expenditures Sub-Total		804,054	751,75
Net Financial income	_	3,606,558	3,263,049
Loan Loss Provision	15a	86,565	100,458
DBI Provision	15b	29,000	19,000
SLI Provision	15c	31,000	20,00
Net Financial margin	_	3,459,993	3,123,59
Operating Expense	16	2,753,181	2,605,603
Net Operating Income	-	706,812	517,988
Non operating Revenue	17	6,600	6,400
Net Profit before income Tax		713,412	524,388
Less: Income Tax Expense	19	192,758	146,213
Net Profit after Income Tax Expense	-	520,654	378,176
the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statemen	nts —		

# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Notes	Issued and Paid Up Capital \$	Non-dilutive equity \$	Retained Earnings/Losses \$	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	88,094	215,878	1,660,474	1,964,446
Net Profit			520,654	520,654
Balance at 31 December 2016	88,094	215,878	2,181,128	2,485,100

# SPBD MICROFINANCE (SAMOA), LTD. CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
CASHELOW EDOM ODED ATING A CTIVITIES	WST (\$)	WST (\$)
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Interest Received	2 250 504	2 005 500
Fees Received	3,350,504	2,995,509
Interest Paid on Loans	974,597	958,471
	(809,740)	(580,501)
Cash paid to suppliers & employees	(2,751,010)	(2,506,051)
Other receipts	73,613	22,028
Net cash provided by operating activities	837,965	889,456
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loans Disbursement	(15,682,523)	(13,697,245)
Loans Repayment	14,202,748	12,378,960
Payments for Property, plants & equipment	(454,036)	(6,551)
Net cash provided by investing activities	(1,933,810)	(1,324,836)
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	3,595,630	3,303,076
Repayments of Long Term Borrowings	(2,078,522)	(3,160,705)
Member Savings	18,497	(11,593)
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,535,605	130,778
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND IN BANKS	439,760	(304,602)
OPENING CASH BALANCE/DATE OF TRANSFER	2,683,347	2,987,949
CLOSING BALANCE	3,123,108	2,683,347

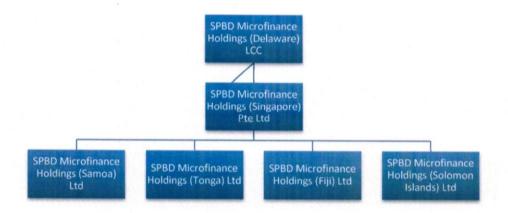
The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to accounts

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa), Ltd. ("SPBD"), was incorporated under the Companies Act 2001 on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 2010 with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour (MCIL) of Samoa. SPBD took over the activities, assets, and liabilities of South Pacific Business Development Foundation via purchase agreement. The aims of SPBD are to improve the quality of life of families living in poverty by providing training, unsecured credit and on-going guidance and motivation to help them start, grow and maintain income generating micro-businesses, build savings, as well as, finance home improvements and childhood education.

With the incorporation of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd the company is under the umbrella of a Holding Company called SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd incorporated in Singapore which is its ultimate parent company. This transformation formally links SPBD Microfinance Ltd (Samoa), (Tonga), (Fiji) and Solomon Islands, as sister organizations enables many efficiencies and operating improvements. Gregory F. Casagrande owns 100% of the Holding Company.

## SPBD Microfinance network



SPBD Microfinance Ltd (Samoa) is regulated under Samoa's Companies Amendment Act 2006 and is subject to the prudential requirements of the Money Laundering Act 2007, at the discretion of the Central Bank of Samoa.

To comply with money laundering prudential standards, SPBD has:

- Internal systems and checks in place, such as "Know Your Customer" (KYC) procedures, record keeping, normal onsite inspections and the current monthly reports to the Central Bank.
- A full-time compliance officer.

SPBD as a non-bank financial institution empowers its members through financial access and economic development to help improve themselves and their families permanently. SPBD is operating in Upolu, Savaii and Manono islands.

SPBD acquired the business License certificate Number 258640/68497 from the Ministry for Revenue Services, Government of Samoa to carry on the business or economic activity of financial leasing.

As at 31 December 2016, SPBD has 30 staff of whom 8 are assigned in Savaii office and 22 in the Head Office in Apia.

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

## a. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 and the *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities. The principal accounting policies are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. The financial statements are prepared in Samoan Tala.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

## Standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011 or later periods as stated, but the Group has not early adopted them. Adoption of these standards and interpretations may or may not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group is assessing the impact of future adoption of these standards.

First-time adoption: Exemption for severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates	1 July 2011
Financial instruments: Disclosures on transfer of financial assets	1 July 2011
Income taxes: Deferred tax	1 January 2012
Financial statement presentation regarding other comprehensive income accounting for investment properties	1 July 2012
Financial instruments: Classification and measurement	1 January 2013
Employee benefits	1 January 2013
Consolidated financial instruments	1 January 2013
Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
Disclosures of interests in other entities	1 January 2013
Fair value measurement	1 January 2013
Separate financial statement	1 January 2013
Associates and joint ventures	1 January 2013
	hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates Financial instruments: Disclosures on transfer of financial assets Income taxes: Deferred tax Financial statement presentation regarding other comprehensive income accounting for investment properties Financial instruments: Classification and measurement Employee benefits Consolidated financial instruments Joint Arrangements Disclosures of interests in other entities Fair value measurement Separate financial statement

## b. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency is the Samoan Tala (WST).

### c. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to functional currency at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. The following exchange rates were used to convert monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end:

	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
NZD/WST	0.5404	0.5458
USD/WST	0.3787	0.3766
EUR/WST	0.3552	0.3388

## d. Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

## Interest income

Interest income on investments, loans and advances is recognised as it accrues. Interest on impaired loans is recognised as income only when received.

#### Fees and charges

Fees and charges are brought to account when they are earned. Fees on impaired loans are recognised as income only when received.

## Loan security fee income

SPBD charges and with-holds 2% as insurance on the principal amount on the loans approved for disbursement to the customers as security in case the customer dies before full payment of their loans. (This only applies to the group loans). This insurance is treated as an income for SPBD as it is not refundable to the customer upon payment of the loan and is recognised when the loan disbursement occurs.

## Savings accounts withdrawal fees

A \$2 tala fee is charged by SPBD to its members when they withdraw from their savings account and is recognised in the period in which the fee is charged.

## Premium revenue

Premium revenue on the death benefit policy in the past offered by the company was recognised in the period in which the premiums were earned during the term of the contract. In this case the premium is a one off payment paid at the time the loan is disbursed to the customer. In 2015, it was decided to recognise the one off payment premium in the year in which the payment is occurred. Provisions for death benefit insurance have been consistently accrued in the past years, thus the recognition of the premium revenue should be recognised once the premium is received.

## Development Fees income

SPBD Samoa charges a Development Fee of 3% at the time of loan disbursement.

#### e. Grants

Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, grants whose primary condition is that the company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

#### f. Loans

Loans are disclosed net of lending provisions. Term loans are carried at principal balances outstanding plus interest accrued.

The Company adopts the Grameen Bank's group solidarity lending methodology which provides credit that is individually unsecured but secured by the group guarantee policy arrangements. There are two group loan products 1) 52 week loan product and 2) 17 week loan product. The primary purposes of the loans are for establishing new or expanding of micro businesses.

In 2013, two new products have been launched which is SME (Small Medium Enterprise) and OWL (Overseas Workers Loan) program. The OWL Loan product is a 4 months product, whereas SME Loan is 52 weeks loan product. The primary purpose of OWL is to finance travel and visa costs, plus other related costs pertaining to the trip to New Zealand to undertake seasonal job under the RSE scheme. The SME Loan was designed to meet the needs of our old existing members, who continuously maintained a very good business. The Education loan product was introduced towards the end of 2014, to assist SPBD clients in financing their children's school fees.

## g. Impairment of loans

The Company conducts loan loss provisioning every quarter to maintain an adequate reserve for doubtful loans. The reserve is determined by applying predicted loss percentages to aged loans grouped according to the age of the outstanding payment. The age of outstanding payment is analysed in three weekly bands from one week to greater than twenty one weeks. 100% provision is automatically assessed for loans whose repayments are more than 21 weeks overdue.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for bad and doubtful loans. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the provision decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the provision was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised provision is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Loan recoveries are cases of default loans which have been written off during previous year's and subsequently recovered are credited to income as bad debts recovered in the period in which the recovery is made.

### h. Property and equipment

Items of equipment, furniture and motor vehicles are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the

acquisition of the assets. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

The costs of the day to day servicing of the property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives at which depreciation is charged are as follows:

Computers	2-5 years	Straight line
Office Equipment	2-5 years	Straight line
Furniture and Fittings	2-5 years	Straight line
Leasehold Improvements	4-5 years	Straight line
New/ Used Motor Vehicles	2-5 years	Straight line

The residual value is reassessed annually. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

## i. Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

## j. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances of cash on hand and at bank including short term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of conversion to cash.

## k. Value added goods and services tax (VAGST)

As a financial institution, the company is exempt from VAGST. The company however, is allowed to collect VAGST on rental income and claim VAGST on maintenance and other related costs of the building.

### l. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

## m. Accounts payable

Accounts payables are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Trade payables are recognised at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Given the short term nature of most payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

## n. Employee benefits

The Company contributes towards the Samoa National Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan in accordance with local legislation and to which it has no commitment beyond the payment of contribution. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Liabilities for annual leave is accrued and recognised in the balance sheet. Annual leave are recorded at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid for the entitlement earned.

Short term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Bank has a present obligation or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

#### o. Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transaction costs except for those carried at fair value through profit and loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories; loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Bank's loans and receivables comprise 'Loans to customers', 'Cash on hand and at banks' and 'Term deposits'. Loans to customers are considered impaired when they are past due per Note 2(g).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. They are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## p. Comparatives

This is the sixth year of operation for the Company and the 2015 comparative figures have been disclosed for comparison.

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES/JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## (a) Impairment losses on loans

The Company reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

# 4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
Cash on Hand	<b>WST</b> (\$)	WST (\$)
Petty Cash	5.007	<b>505</b>
•	5,207	707
Savaii Imprest	1,500	1,500
Upolu Imprest	3,000	3,000
Sub-Total	9,707	5,207
Bank Balances - Unrestricted		
Euros	26,639	33,836
United States Dollars	311,873	1,142
Samoan Tala	745,611	512,906
Sub-Total .	1,084,124	547,883
Bank Balances - Restricted to Members Savings		
Samoan Tala Term Deposits	299,702	295,575
Samoan Tala Current Account	451,886	587,329
Total Non-Current Assets	751,589	882,904
Bank Balances - Restricted for security for overdraft fa	acilities	
USD Term Deposit - (OD Facility - ANZ)	125,758	126,221
Samoan Tala Term Deposit (ANZ OD Facility)	977,012	950,149
USD Term Deposit - (OD Facility - SCB)	118,260	116,856
SPBD Samoan Tala - WESTPAC	56,658	54,127
Sub-Total	1,277,688	1,247,353
TOTAL CASH AND BANK BALANCES	3,123,108	2,683,347

### 5. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Total Disbursements (Accumulative Since Inception)	106,680,062	90,997,539
Less: Repayments (Accumulative Since Inception)	(95,948,147)	(81,743,248)
Written Off Loans	(1,090,149)	(996,931)
Gross Loan Receivable	9,641,766	8,257,360
Less: Loan Contingency Reserve	(33,037)	(39,691)
	9,608,728	8,217,669

## Types of loans

- i) 52-weeks Loan are loans granted in Samoan Tala to clients who belong to SPBD Centers. This type of loan is provided to clients at an interest rate of 24.00% for a loan cycle of 52 weeks. Principal and interest payment are made on a weekly basis. Loan amount ranges from a minimum of WST1,000 to WST8,000. New client members may borrow from WST500 to WST 1,000.
- ii) 17-weeks Loan are loans granted in Samoan Tala to clients who belong to SPBD Centers. This type of loan is provided to clients at an interest rate of 9.00% for a loan cycle of 17 weeks. Principal and interest payment are made on a weekly basis. Loan amount ranges from a minimum of WST300 to WST500.
- SME Loan was launched in August 2013, and the main focus is SPBD good clients who have maintained a very good business. Loan amount ranges from \$7,500 to \$21,000 at 21% interest.
- iv) OWL is Overseas Workers Loan Program, and this new product was also launched in 2013, to assist men from Samoa who are selected to take up seasonal work in New Zealand. SPBD provides unsecured credit which ranges from \$1,500 to \$3,500 at 12% interest to seasonal workers to pay for visa fees, airfares, and all other related travel costs.
- v) The Education Loan Product was launched in September 2014, to assist SPBD clients in financing their children school fees or tuition fees. SPBD cares about the children's education, thus the reason of introducing this new loan product. Loan ranges from \$300 to \$750 at 10% for 6 months education loan, and 12 months education loan ranges from \$800 to \$1,000 at 20% interest.

## Related Party Transactions (Individual SPBD Staff Loans)

Borrower	Balance (WST)	Term	Status
Staff	\$209,362	3 to 24 months	Current

The above balance of \$209,362 for Related Party transactions is included in the Gross loan receivable of WST 9,608,728 as at 31 December 2016.

## 6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Prepaid Insurance	24,444	15,808
Others (Deposit/Travel Advance/Bond & Others)	23,641	23,641
Interest Due	15,348	15,348
Employee Receivable	68,599	62,722
Less: Employee Receivable Provisioning	(51,348)	(51,348)
Other Receivable - Debit Memo	-	285,039
1	80,684	351,209

## 7. GOODWILL

The value of SPBD foundation over and above the value of its assets resulting from the reputation established with clients, lender, the government of Samoa and other stakeholders since its inception on 18 January 2000.

# 8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment & Peripherals	Vehicle	Total
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS Opening Balance 01 Jan 2016	40,428	55,496	23,762	126,459	559,852	805,997
Additions - 2016		960	16,978	18,798	417,300	454,036
Balance as at 31 Dec 2016	40,428	56,456	40,740	145,257	977,152	1,260,032
Accumulated Depreciation Opening Balance 01 Jan 2016	22,909	48,447	26,683	85,473	318,286	501,798
Depreciation for the year - 2016	.8,086	7,281	1,422	8,167	76,289	101,245
Balance as at 31 Dec 2016	30,995	55,728	28,106	93,639	394,575	603,043
Net Book Value 2016	9,433	728	12,634	51,618	582,577	656,990

We purchased a new coloured printer, computer including server and new fleet of vehicles to replace old vehicles.

	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment & Peripherals	Vehicle	Total	
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS Opening Balance 01 Jan 2015	40,428	55,497	22,963	120,707	559,851	799,446	
Additions - 2015			799	5,752		6,551	
Balance as at 31 Dec 2015	40,428	55,497	23,762	126,459	559,851	805,997	
Accumulated Depreciation Opening Balance 01 Jan 2015	14,824	32,611	25,975	75,296	234,962	383,668	
Depreciation for the year - 2015	8,086	15,836	708	10,177	83,324	118,130	
Balance as at 31 Dec 2015	22,909	48,447	26,683	85,473	318,286	501,798	
Net Book Value 2015	17,519	7,050	(2,922)	40,987	241,565	304,199	

# 9. OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
	WST (\$)	WST (\$)
Accrued Expenses & Other Payables	79,098	107,029
Income Tax Payable	46,545	(30,407)
Total	125,643	76,622

# The Income Tax Payable detail is as follow.

	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
	<b>WST</b> (\$)	<b>WST (\$)</b>
Net Profit before Tax	713,412	524,388
Add: First Time Provisioning	507	17,139
Total Net Profit before Tax	713,919	541,527
Income Tax @27%	192,758	146,212
Beginning Balance 01/01/2016	(30,407)	115,817
Expense for the year	192,758	146,212
Total	162,350	262,029
Payment made during the year	115,805	292,436
Balance Income Tax Payable	46,545	(30,407)

Refer to note (19) for details of 2016 tax expenses.

# 10. RESERVE FOR DEATH BENEFIT INSURANCE

The reserve is calculated based on 2016 number of members passed away, to ensure we provision enough to cover for 2017 DBI.

	31 DEC 2016	31 DEC 2015
	WST (\$)	WST (\$)
DBI Reserve	20,000	15,000
SLI Reserve	20,000	15,000
<b>Total Reserve</b>	40,000	30,000

### 10a. RESERVE FOR SPOUSE LIFE INSURANCE

This reserve is calculated based on 2016 number of spouses passed away, to ensure we provision enough to cover for 2017 SLI.

## Unearned Insurance for DBI

Unearned Insurance refers to a portion of client's insurance premium that relates to a future period. In 2015, a decision was made to recognise the full premium in the year it was received. Therefore the amount of the premium is no longer amortised, the total premium will be recognised in the Profit & Loss Statement.

	31 DEC 2016	31 DEC 2015
	WST (\$)	<b>WST (\$)</b>
Total insurance income	84,662	82,464
Less: Earned insurance premiums	84,662	82,464
Total unearned insurance as per above	Nil	Nil

## Unearned Insurance for SLI

Unearned Insurance refers to a portion of client's insurance premium that relates to a future period. Only earned insurance shall be recognised in the Income statement, and unearned insurance to record as liability. In 2015, a decision was made to recognise the full premium in the year it was received. Therefore the amount of the premium is no longer amortised, the total premium will be recognised in the Profit & Loss Statement.

	31 DEC 2016	31 DEC 2015
	WST (\$)	<b>WST (\$)</b>
Total insurance income	47,365	47,874
Less: Earned insurance premiums	47,365	47,876
Total unearned insurance as per above	Nil	Nil

#### 11. MEMBERS SAVINGS DEPOSIT

SPBD developed the micro-savings program in partnership with UNDP and WESTPAC Bank. SPBD formally launched the micro-savings program on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2004 following a 3 months pilot-test period and required consultations with the Central Bank of Samoa. Any SPBD new member can open up a savings account with a minimum of \$10 deposit. SPBD also started its savings policy in 2007 whereby 5% loan retention (compulsory savings) goes into a member's Savings account. SPBD is not a regulated financial intermediary and does not there use client deposit for on-lending. Members can withdraw money with prior notice or anytime for emergencies. SPBD provides quarterly financial report, as well as an audited financial report to Central Bank of Samoa. The 5% retention can only be withdrawn by a member after the latest loan is paid off. SPBD deposits collected savings daily in a segregated bank account at BSP Bank.

	* "	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
		WST (\$)	WST (\$)
BSP Bank		751,589	882,904
Total		751,589	882,904

## 12. BORROWINGS

	Note	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
Unsecured soft term loans:		\$	\$
Kiva Micro funds	(i)	1,752,865	1,015,796
David Adams	(ii)	10,562	10,621
Whole Planet Finance	(iii)	678,525	995,323

		11,046,362	9,581,635
WESTPAC (Vehicle Lease)	(vi)		32,820
Federal Pacific Group	(iv)	446,869	-
National Bank of Samoa	(vii)	913,878	1,139,527
Samoa National Provident Fund	(v)	4,810,733	3,429,556
SCB	(x)	297,138	187,730
ANZ Bank	(ix)	2,133,657	2,768,926
BSP Bank	(vii)	2,135	1,336
Secured overdraft and local Commercial loan facilities:			

Term Loans	Ref Nos	Security	Maturity Dates	Foreign Currencies	Interest Rate	Opening Balance 1/01/2016	Payment Made	Funds Received	Balance 31/12/2016	Samoan Tala Equivalent
KIVA Microfunds	(i)	unsecured	on-going	USD	0%	465,049	29,923	328,865	763,992	1,752,865
David Adams	(ii)	unsecured	31/12/2015	USD	0%	4,000			4,000	10,562
Whole Planet Finance	(iii)	unsecured	19/4/17,6/4/18,18/4/18	WST	0%	995,323	316,798		678,525	678,525
National Provident Fund	(v)	secured (*)	30/09/2018	WST	9.50%	3,429,556	899,179	2,280,355	4,810,733	4,810,733
National Bank of Samoa	(vii)	secured (**)	31/08/2019	WST	14.00%	1,139,527	225,649		913,878	913,878
Total Term Loans				-34						8,166,563
Secured Overdraft Borrowing Facilities			Maturity Dates	Foreign Currencies	Interest Rate	Credit Limit	Credit Limit Not Utilised	Type of Security	Amount of Security	Credit Limit Utilised
WESTPAC Bank - 119731	(viii)	secured	on-going	WST	9.75%	46,000	43,865	Standby LOC	GBP 10,000	2,135
ANZ Bank (Samoa) Ltd	(ix)	secured	on-going	WST	10,50%	3,000,000	866,343	Term Deposit	ST\$1,102,770	2,133,657
Samoa Commercial Bank	(x)	secured	on-going	WST	10.50%	500,000	202,862	Term Deposit	USD\$40,000	297,138
Total Secured Overdraft										2,432,930
Vehicle Loan	Ref Nos	Collateral	Maturity Dates	Foreign Currencies	Interest Rate	Opening Balance 1/01/2016	Payment Made	Funds Received	Balance 31/12/2016	Samoan Tala Equivalent
WESTPAC (Vehicle Facility) Federal Pacific Group	(vi) (iv)	secured (***) secured (***)	31/08/2016 20/12/2019	WST WST	9.25% 11%	32,819	32,819	446,869	446,869	446,869
Total Secured Vehicle										446,869
Total Borrowings as of 31 Dece	mber 2016		40000							11,046,362

## By currency

Currency	31-Dec-16	31 Dec-15
Samoan Tala	9,282,935	8,555,218
US Dollar	1,763,427	1,026,417
Total	11,046,362	9,581,635

## Additional notes to Borrowings

- (\*) NPF loan is secured by the assignment of Loan Portfolio maintained at 150% of outstanding loan amount.
- (\*\*) NBS loan is secured by the General Assignment of Book Debts sufficient to cover indebtedness to
- (\*\*\*) Vehicle loan is secured by the hypothecation of the vehicles.

(\*\*\*\*) KIVA Micro-funds audited outstanding balance in 2015 was USD\$465,049 as reflected in notes below. The Samoan Tala equivalent was correct, it was only the notes in US currency.

Term Loans	Ref Nos	Maturity Dates	Foreign Currencies	Interest Rate	Opening Balance 1/01/2015	Payment Made	Funds Received	Balance 31/12/2015	Samoan Tala Equivalent
KIVA Microfunds	(i)	on-going	USD	0%	641,524	219,279	42,804	465,049	1,015,796

## 13. EQUITY

SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd, the parent company of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd. invested ST\$88,094 in Equity into SPBD Microfinance Samoa Ltd in 2011. Donated capital from TVLLC-IFC was also received in previous years, thus increasing the total capital to \$303,972

	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Equity Investment from SPBD Microfinance (Singapore)	303,972	303,972
Total	303,972	303,972

## 14. PREFERENCE SHARES

Preference Shares was fully paid off in 2015, thus no transaction in 2016.

## 14a RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained Earnings as of 31 December 2016 was ST\$2,181,128.

## 15. LOAN LOSS PROVISIONING

## a) Summary

	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Loan loss provision	54,904	81,728
Loan Insurance loss provision	31,661	18,730
a)Total Non Operating Expenses as per P & L	86,565	100,458
b) Death Benefit Insurance Provision	29,000	19,000
c) SLI Loan Loss Provisioning	31,000	20,000

## **Loan Loss Provisioning**

SPBD conducts loan loss provisioning every quarter to maintain an adequate reserve for doubtful loans. The reserve is determined by applying predicted loss percentages to aged loans grouped by lateness of payment. A loan becomes late as a weekly scheduled payment is missed. SPBD applies the following conservative predicted loss ratios.

Provisioning Ratios for Group Loans	Loan loss provision	Loan Outstanding	Loan Loss Prov. Amt.
1 week to 4 weeks late (<30 days) 5 weeks to 8 weeks late (30 to 60	5%	412,400	20,620
days)	10%	9,874	987
9 weeks to 12 weeks late (60 to 90) 13 weeks to 16 weeks late (90 to	25%	3,417	855
120) 17 weeks to 20 weeks late (120 to	50%		
140)	75%		
21 weeks or more (150 + days	100%		
Provisioning for staff loans	5%	209,362	10,575
TOTAL PROVISIONING AS OF 3 DECEMBER 2016	31		33,037

SPBD provides a 100% provision for loan losses for loans overdue for 21 weeks or more. The above calculation is the net result after 2016 writing off loans have been taken off. The total provisioning in 2016 is \$37,421, as per Loan Contingency Reserve at 31 December 2016. SPBD provides a 5% provision on Staff Loans in 2016.

## b) Write-offs

Loan Type	# of Loans	Write off WST	Amount as % of Loan Portfolio
Loan Insurance Losses	23	31,661	0.32%
Loans Written Off - 2016	109	61,558	0.64%
Total	132	93,219	0.96%

There were 23 SPBD members passed away in 2016, and their loans were written off loan outstanding as per Loan Insurance policy.

The decision as to which loans to write off in 2016 was made taking into account the age of the outstanding loan compared to the cost effectiveness of management's own evaluation of the likelihood of recovery. Loan write- off in 2016 has been approved by the President.

## c) Movements

# i) Movement in Loan Loss Insurance

Loan Loss reserve is increased by annual loan loss provisioning expense and decreased by loan write-offs

	2016 WST (\$)	2015 WST (\$)
Loan Loss Reserve – January 1	39,691	16,770
Plus: Additional reserve	54,904	74,384
Loan Loss Expense for the Year (RE)	31,661	18,731
Loans written off	93,219	70,194
Loan Loss Reserve 31 December	33,037	39,691

# ii) Movement in Insurance Loan Loss Reserve

	2016 WST (\$)	2015 WST (\$)
Loan Loss Reserve Jan 1, 16		
Loan Loss expense for the year	31,661	18,731
Loans written off	31,661	18,731
Insurance Loan Loss Reserve	Nil	Nil

# iii) Movement in Insurance Death Benefits Reserve

	31/12/2016 WST (\$)	31/12/2015 WST (\$)
Loan Loss Reserve Jan 1	15,000	15,000
DBI Additional Reserve	29,000	19,000
Payment made	24,000	19,000
DBI Reserve 2016	20,000	15,000

DBI Reserve is increased by quarterly provisioning expense and decreased by actual payment made to beneficiaries declared by SPBD dead members.

# iv) Movement in Insurance Spouse Life Insurance Reserve

	31/12/2016 WST (\$)	31/12/2015 WST (\$)
Loan Loss Reserve Jan 1	15,000	15,000
DBI Additional Reserve	31,000	20,000
Payment made	26,000	20,000
DBI Reserve 2016	20,000	15,000

DBI Reserve is increased by quarterly provisioning expense and decreased by actual payment made to beneficiaries declared by SPBD dead members.

# 16. OPERATING EXPENSE

	31-Dec-16 WST (\$)	31-Dec-15 WST (\$)
Accident Compensation Board	5,654	5,373
Bank Charges	15,927	21,474
Guarantee Fees	59,133	50,000
Communications	139,070	144,279
Depreciation	101,245	118,130
Insurance	13,407	18,117
National Provident Fund	35,734	28,396
Office Expense (including Printing)	99,942	66,433
Other Expenses	47,646	114,334
Printing & Stationeries	-	30,319
Professional Services	821,861	684,909
Public Relations	52,379	1,140
Rental Expenses	183,598	182,698
Repairs & Maintenance	39,418	38,574
Salaries and Wages	831,712	860,911
Taxes and Fees	27,200	7,745
Training	90,306	8,176
Transportation	132,915	121,062
Travel	56,034	103,534
Operating Expenditures Sub-Total	2,753,181	2,605,603
17. NON OPERATING REVENUES		
	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
	<b>WST</b> (\$)	<b>WST (\$)</b>
Grants including donations for the Annual Award	6,600	6,400
Total Non Operating Revenues as per P & L	6,600	6,400

## 18. NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

There is no non-operating expenses incurred in 2016.

## 19. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2016 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$
Profit before tax	713,412	524,389	555,227
Add:	11000001	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	555,227
First time provision LLP 2010			58,690
First time provision LLIP 2010			26,229
First time provision DBI 2010			10,000
First time provision SLI 2013			21,000
Movement LLP (2014-16)	(26,823.44)	23,037.74	,
Movement LILP (2014-16)	12,930.10	(7,498.30)	
Movement DBIP (2014-16)	10,000.00	9,000.00	
Movement SLI (2014-16)	11,000.00	(1,000.00)	
Non taxable Donations received (2011-2015)	(6,600.00)	(6,400.00)	(20,571.00)
	507	17,139	95,348
Taxable profit	713,919	541,528	650,575
Income tax 27%	192,758	146,213	175,655

## 20. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The minimum annual lease payments required under non-cancellable leases through to their expiry are as follows:

	2016	2015
Less than one year	WST \$	WST \$
	139,794	198,706
	139,794	198,706

## 21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for Company operations. The Company has financial assets which mainly comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables which are directly from operations. All financial assets are classified as 'loans and receivables' and all financial liabilities are classified as 'held at amortised cost'.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

## a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet the payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient

cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through and adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company has incurred significant amount of indebtedness and evaluates its ability to meet these obligations on an on-going basis. Based on these evaluations the Company devises strategies to manage liquidity risk including maintaining a sufficient undrawn borrowing facilities to fund liquidity needs. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of subordinated debt, bank overdraft facilities and borrowings to fund liquidity needs. The Company's liquidity management process includes:

- Maintaining a liquidity reserve in the form of cash and credit lines to ensure the solvency and financial flexibility at all times. For this purpose, the Company has net cash balances of \$3.12 million tala at 31 December 2016.
- Managing the concentration and profile of the Company's debt maturities. Refer to the table below for summary of the financial liability maturity profile at 31 December 2016 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within 1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	556,617	2,062,821	8,426,925		11,046,232
Creditors		150,469			150,469
Total financial liabilities	556,617	2,213,290	8,426,925		11,196,701

## b) Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

## i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risks in connection with scheduled payments in currencies that are not their functional currencies. The payments relate mainly to overseas borrowings. The Company's income statement and statement of financial position can be affected materially be movements in the exchange rates between the US dollar, the Euro and the Samoa tala. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The Company manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions.

## Foreign currency sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below discloses the impact on profit before taxation and equity from changes in the exchange rates of the Tala against the US dollar and the Euro to which the Company has significant exposure.

At 31 December 2016, if the Tala has strengthened/weakened by 10% against the US dollar and the Euro with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation for the year would have been \$19,280 higher, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses on translation of non Tala denominated borrowings. There would be no impact on other components of equity as

the Company has no non-Tala denominated non-monetary assets classified as available for sale.

## ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Company to fair value interest risk.

The company's interest rate risk policy requires it to manage the maturities of interest bearing financial assets and interest bearing financial liabilities. At 31 December 2016, 0% of the interests bearing liabilities were denominated in US dollars and Euros.

### c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises mainly from micro-credit loan provided to the Customers of SPBD. This can be described as potential loss arising from the failure of a counter party to perform as contractual agreement with the SPBD. The failure may result unwillingness of a counter party or decline in his/her financial condition in adverse environment. Therefore, SPBD's credit risk management activities have been designed to address all these issues.

SPBD Center Managers and the Team Leader have the proper introduction to the village chief before a new center is opened. All interested women have to undergo a 6 session training to know about SPBD and the financial services offered. Potential clients must attend all sessions and has to undergo the final test to check their understanding of the SPBD Program. All potential clients must adhere to the five point decisions that SPBD requires:

- They must be willing to start or operate a business/economic activity
- They must be willing to attend the weekly meeting
- They must be willing to pay the weekly payment
- · They must be willing to form a group and
- They must abide by the group guarantee and group rules.

All loan applications must be endorsed by the Center Chief and the Center Secretary. The Center Manager evaluates the loan application and submit to their Team Leader for endorsement. The Back-office checks the completeness and validity of the application and submits the loan application to the

General Manager for approval. Once a loan has been approved a check for disbursement is prepared. During the disbursement clients are interviewed individually to check their identification, revalidate the information provided on the loan application and verify that the client fully understand the terms and condition of the loan

## 22. Loan Recoveries

Loan Recoveries is the total amount of payments collected from loans that have already been written off in SPBD books of account. In 2015 and 2016, SPBD was able to collect some payments from default loans and take into our Profit & Loss account.

## 23. Resignation Fees

No resignation fees recognised in 2016.

### 23a Development Fees

SPBD Samoa charges a Development Fee of 3% at the time of loan disbursement.

## 24. Events after statement of financial position date

There were no significant events after the statement of financial position date

# PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTION REPORT

## **Portfolio Composition**

SPBD adopts the Grameen Bank's group solidarity lending methodology. SPBD's loan portfolio consists of two types: client loans and staff loans. Group loans are made under the provisions of SPBD Credit manual. Staff loans are made under the provisions of the employee loan program as outlined under SPBD Human Resources Policy Manual.

SPBD offers the group loan products: (1) 52-week loan product, (2) 17 weeks loan product, (3) SME loan product, (4) OWL and (5) Education loan product. Minimum first loan sizes are ST\$500 and ST\$300 respectively. All loans are amortized in weekly instalments. These loan types are unsecured except for SME loan product. The first loan (regardless of loan product) should be used exclusively to expand or establish a microenterprise to be managed by the client herself. Subsequent loans can be used for any or a combination of the following purposes: business, home improvement and education of children. Loans are disbursed at the SPBD office while loan repayments are collected at the village based weekly meetings by SPBD staff. A loan must be paid off before another loan is issued to the same client.

Loans Disbursed during 2016

Loan Type	# of Loans	Principal Amount	Amount as % of Total Portfolio	
Micro Loans	6,171	11,973,388	76.3%	
SME Loans	242	2,835,750	18.1%	
OWL Loans	323	660,500	4.2%	
Higher Education Loans	66	57,785	0.4%	
Staff loans	92	155,100	1.0%	
Total	6,894	15,682,523	100%	

Ave loan Size at disbursement

<u>\$</u> 2,275

Loans Disbursed during 2015

Loan Type	# of Loans New	Principal Amount	Amount as % of Total Portfolio	
Group loans (New)	2,171	2,893,000	21%	
Group loans (Existing)	4,591	10,665,565	78%	
Staff loans	77	138,680	1%	
Total	6,839	13,697,245	100%	

Ave loan Size at disbursement

\$ 2,003

SPBD clients must use the first loans for starting or expanding micro-businesses. If these micro-businesses are doing well, they can then apply for housing improvement and educational loans for their subsequent borrowings. Housing improvement loans are typically used to buy concrete, timber roofing, plumbing or electrical supplies to significantly upgrade their homes. Educational loans are typically used to pay for school fees, school uniforms and text books.

## PORTFOLIO QUALITY

SPBD loans are staff's number one priority to keep the loan portfolio healthy. They strictly apply the credit rules and policies outlined in SPBD Credit Manual. As SPBD only offers unsecured loans, we rely on good clients and projects selection as a primary tool to ensure portfolio quality is good. When a client does not have a payment, we apply the group guarantee policy and ask her group members to make a payment for that client. The principle of group guarantee is clearly communicated and explained in program training, knowledge test, loan application and loan interview, and is regularly reinforced through weekly meetings and periodic trainings.

			31-De	c-16	31-Dec-15			
Loan Types	# of Accou nts	Outstand ing Principal Balance	PAR > 30 Amount WST\$	PAR > 30 Days (%)	Outstandin g Principal Balance	PAR Amoun t WST\$	PAR > 30 Days (%)	
Group Loans			-					
Current	6,415	9,006,712			7,687,057			
1-4 weeks late (<30 days)	234	412,400			318,077			
5-8 weeks late (30 to 60 days)	9	9,874	9,874	0.10%	27,968	27,968	0.34%	
9-12 weeks late (60 to 90days)	5	3,417	3,417	0.04%	9,592	9,592	0.12%	
13-16 weeks late (90 to 120 days)					2,045	2,045	0.03%	
17-20 weeks late (120 to 140 days)					3,490	3,490	0.04%	
over 21 weeks late (over 150 days)					14,953	14,953	0.19%	
Sub-total	6,663	9,432,404	13,291	0.14%	8,063,182	58,048	0.72%	
Staff Loans			3					
Current	197	209,362			194,178			
over 4 weeks in arrears							0%	
						1 2 1		
Grand Total	6,860	9,641,766	13,291	0.14%	8,257,360	24,720	0.35%	

SPBD defines portfolio at risk (PAR) as:

Outstanding principal amount of all loans that have one or more instalments of principal past due by 30 days

Gross Loan Portfolio

A loan is considered in arrears when a due weekly payment is missed and that group guarantee does not work. SPBD does not have any late or penalty fees. SPBD staff then follows the procedures outlined in the SPBD Credit Manual to get clients in arrears back on track as soon as possible. A significant portion of operation staff compensation is directly linked to the quality of loan portfolio under his/her management. Parallel to these efforts, SPBD provisions to ensure that adequate reserves are maintained for potential losses as outlined under SPBD Loan Loss Provisioning and Write-off Policies outlined in note A above.

## **Loan Accounts Outstanding**

The numbers of outstanding loan accounts as at the end of the financial year were as follows:

Number of outstanding loan accounts 31/12/2016 31/12/2015 6,860 6,643

## **Savings Accounts**

The numbers of voluntary savings accounts at the end of the financial year were as follows:

Number of savings accounts 31/12/2016 31/12/2015 18,812 21,097

# **Interest Accrual on Late Loans**

Interest on unpaid loans is accrued up until the time a write off decision is taken. Interest is then written back.